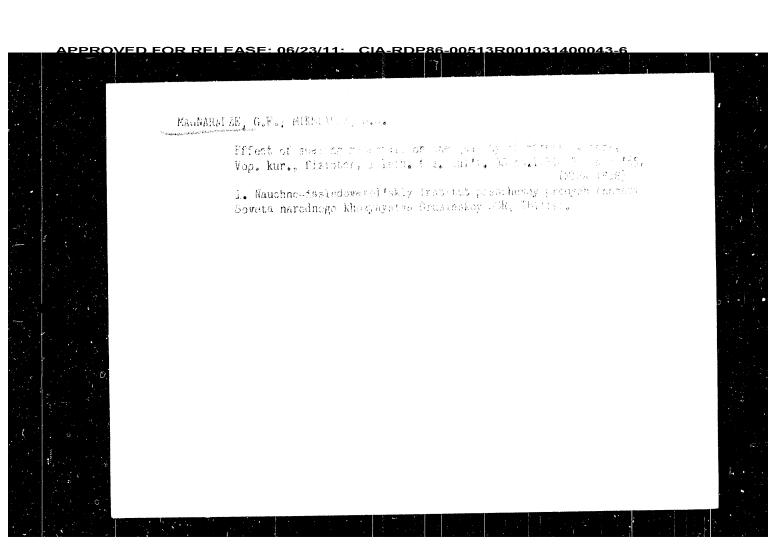
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MAGNARADZE, G. F.

Magnaradze, G. F.

"Fluorine in Mineral and Plant Centers in Certain Parts of Georgia."
Tbilisi State U imeni I. V. Stalin. Tbilisi, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Chemical Sciences)

So: Knizhnava letopis', No. 27, 2 July 1955

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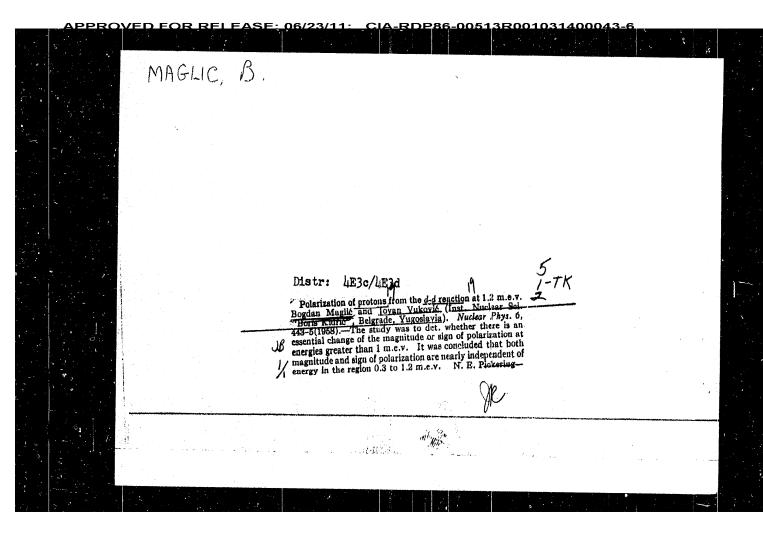
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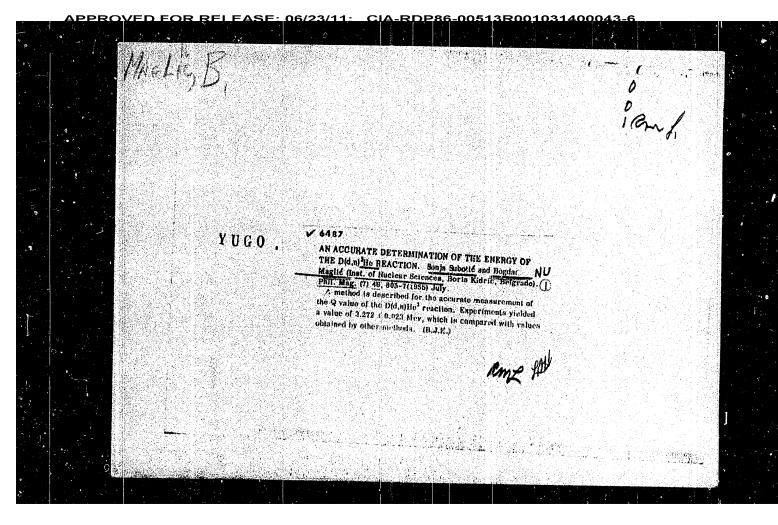
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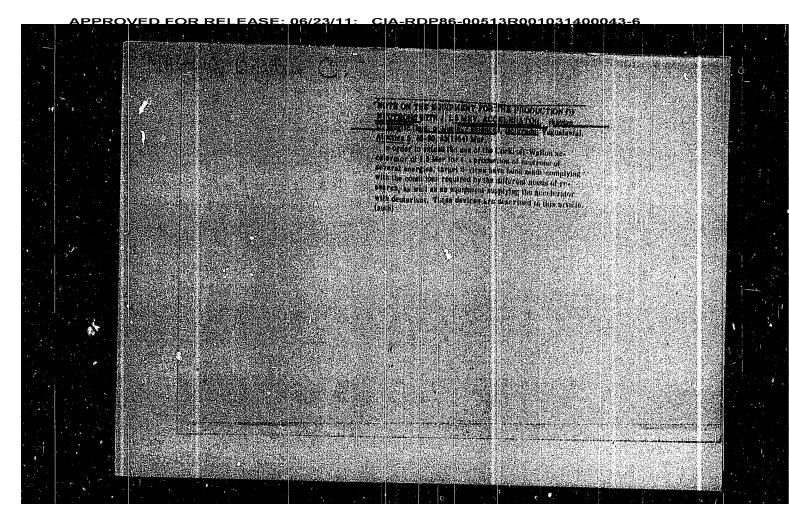
KRASNICKI, Sz.; DIMITRIJEVIC, Z.; MAGLIC, R.; MARKOVIC, V.; TODOROVIC, J.;
WANIC, A.

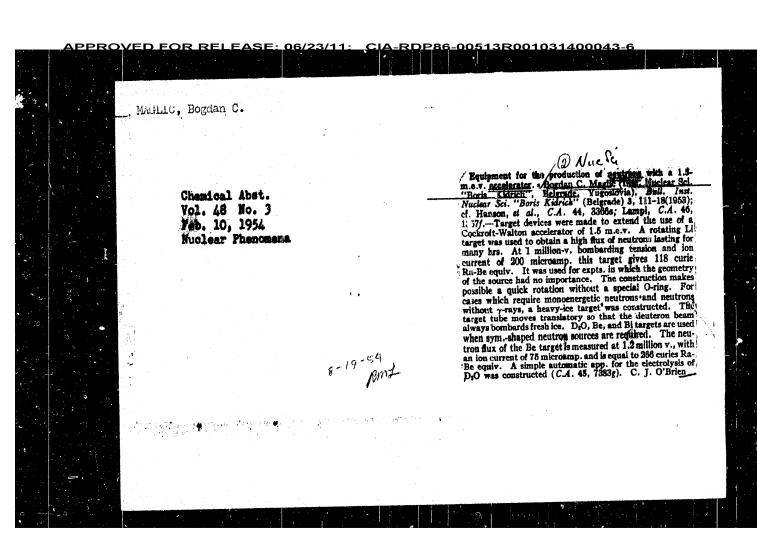
Temperature dependence of spin fluctuation scattering of neutrons on pyrrhotite. Inst fiz jadr report no.280:1-24 '63.

1. Instytut Fizyki Jadrowej, Krakow (for Krasnicki and Wanic).
2. Institute for Nuclear Sciences, Vinca, Vugoslavia (for Dimitrijevic, Maglic, Markovic, Todorovic).



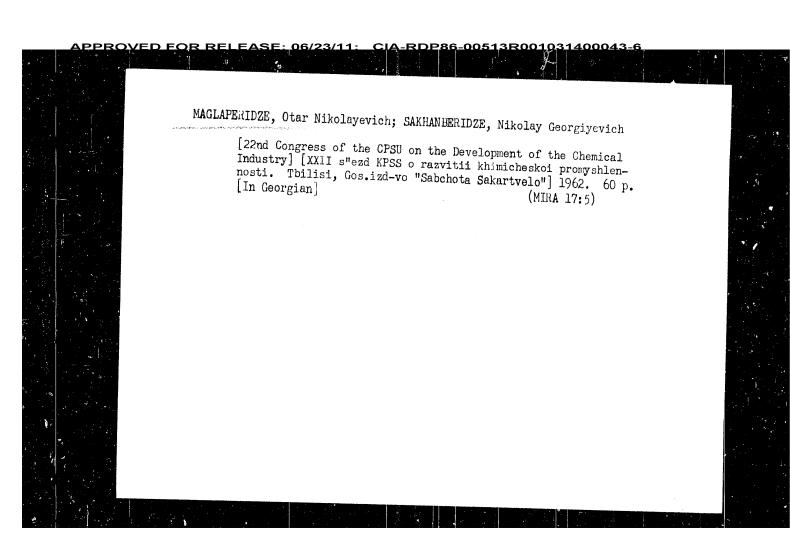


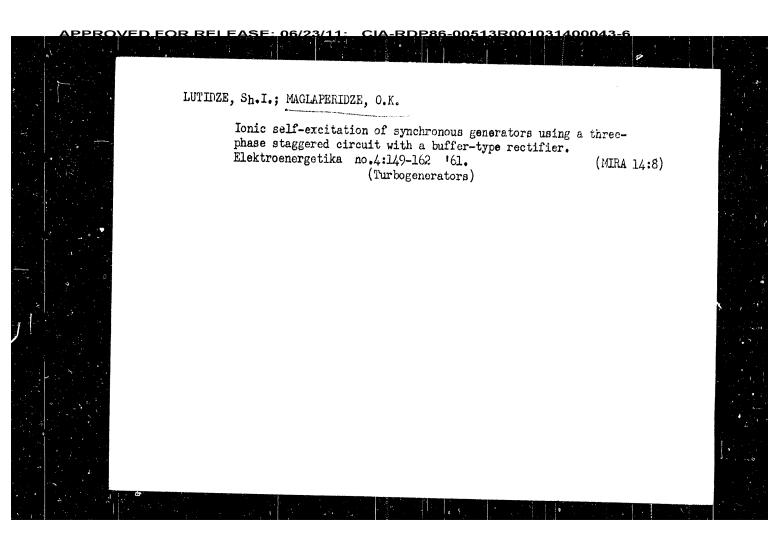




MAGLIĆ, B. Glass-to-metal Reals Eaking for Laboratory Turposes by a High-Frequency Rethod of Heating, SO: Recueil de Travaux, Vo. 1, Pelarade, Juillet 1952 (PoB. of Vinca Inst.)

VULPESCU, Sonia; PAPPO, A.; MAGLASU, D. Non-specific jejunal ulcer. (Radiological diagnosis). Stud. cercet. med. intern. 3 no.4:495-497 '62. (PEPTIC ULCER) (JEJUNUM) (RADIOGRAPHY)





LUTIDZE, Sh.I.; MAGLAPERIDZE, O.K. Ionic exciter in asymmetrical operations. Elektroenergetika no.4:42-48 '61. (8:41 ARIM) (Electric current rectifiers) (Electric generators)

Steady-state conditions of an ... \$/196/61/000/012/017/029 E194/E155

Expressions (1) and (5) are obtained without allowing for voltage drop in the valve arc or the change in the field winding resistance with temperature.

2 literature references. see also Ref.Zh. E. no.12, 1959, 24365.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

32668 **s/196/61/000/012/**017/029 Steady-state conditions of an ... E194/E155 $\frac{\varepsilon(1+B)}{A} > B$ (it is necessary that $\xi < 1$, $i \in A$ requirement it is necessary that the no-load characteristic should differ from a straight line). For the generator operating conditions under consideration, the control angle α is determined from ${}^{\prime\prime}$ expression (4) for known values of ϵ , β , β and β . Thereby, for calculating $\dot{\epsilon} = |\dot{u} + j\dot{x}_{M}I|$, in the function ϵ_{d} the equations interrelating the stator values and the voltage of the receiving system U_1 are applied for the general case of the generator being connected to the system through a quadripole. This yields (in the general form): $E = f(U_1, E_d, \delta)$. The valve commutation angle γ is determined from an equation between α and y: $\cos (\alpha + \gamma) = \frac{1 - B}{1 + B} \cos \alpha$ (3) Card 3/4

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32668

Steady-state conditions of an ...

S/196/61/000/012/017/029 E194/E155

A and B " parameters of the rectifier circuit (A depends on the control angle α with a known transformation ratio k_T of the restifier transformer and known circuit restification coefficient, B depends on the total inductive impedance of the anode circuit allowing for zero phase-sequence impedance when the buffer valves operate, according to the corresponding circuit coefficient); β and β are, respectively, the tangent of the angle of slope of the tangent and the saturation factor at the given point on the no-load characteristic of the generator. The condition of existence of a steady-state condition corresponds to i_R being equal in expressions (1) and (2):

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\beta A}{\$ (1 + B)} \tag{4}$$

which corresponds graphically to the point of intersection between the straight line $E_d = \frac{\epsilon (1+B)}{A} i_B$

with the no-load characteristic of the generator, observing the Card 2/4

<u> APPROVED FOR RELEASE; 06/23/11; CIA-RDP86-00513R001031400043-6</u>

32668

s/196/61/000/012/017/029 E194/E155

26.2351

AUTHORS: Lutidze, Sh.I., and Maglaperidze, O.K.

TITLE: Steady-state conditions of an alternator with

ionic excitation

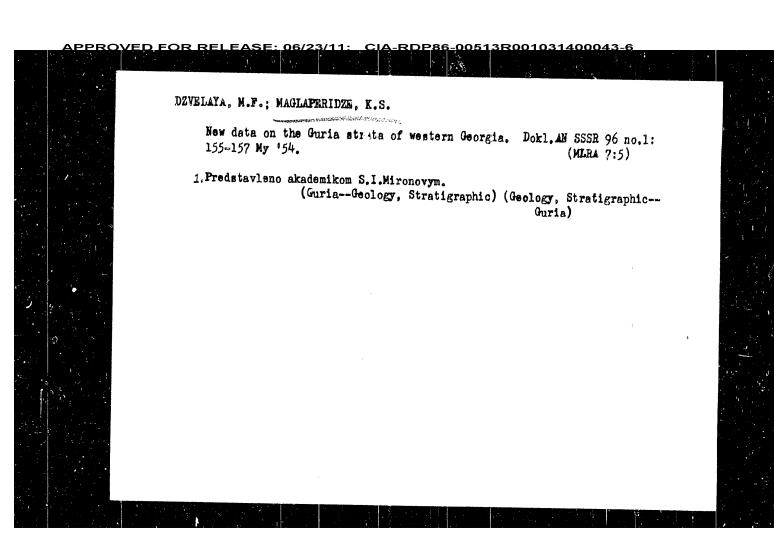
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika. no.12, 1961, 18, abstract 12E 114, (Elektroenergetika.

no.2, 1960, 94-104)

Determination of the steady-state conditions of an alternator with ionic excitation is based on the equations of the external characteristics of a rectifier and of the no-load characteristics of the generator, which lead to the following expressions, respectively:

 $i_B = \frac{AE}{1+B}$ (1), $E_d = \frac{\beta}{g} i_B$ (2), $\epsilon = \frac{E_d}{E}$ (3),

where; i_B — the field current (relative to that giving rated voltage at no-load); E — the relative designed e.m.f. of the secondary winding of the series voltage booster transformer; Card 1/4



<u> APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: __CIA-RDP86-00513R001031400043-6</u>

137-1957-12 73:51

Results of the Operation of a KU-50 Recovery Boder

gases was reduced by 50-55°, and the steam-generating capacity of the RB increased by 2 t/hr. After the installation of the RB the durability of the furnace crown increased by 15 percent and the run of the furnace was extended by 10 percent. The furnaces operated with the RB's 81.5 percent of the time. The specific steam output is 420 kg per ton of steel. The cost of the steam generated by the RB is Rubles 10.07 which is 6.3 times less than the cost of steam produced at the plant TETs (Translation's Note - Heat-Energy Central); the annual saving of faci amounts to 6.250 tons. The initial investment is recovered in 1.6 years. The specific consumption of electrical energy is 22.6 km. hr per ton of steam.

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 Boilers-Operation 2. Steem-Applications 3. Boilers-Maintenance 4. Boilers-Test methods 5. Boilers-Test results

Card 2/2

MAGLAKELIDZE, P.M.

137-1957-12-23253

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 12, p 57 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Maglakelidze, P.M.

TITLE: Results of the Operation of a KU-50 Recovery Boiler (Opyt ekspluatatsii kotla-utilizatora KU-50)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Kotly-utilizatory martenovsk. pechey. Moscow, 1957, pp 166-171

ABSTRACT: The steam from the recovery boiler (RB), installed with open-hearth furnaces of a capacity of 130 tons, is employed for the autorizing of fuel oil. The average and the maximum steam-generating capacity of the RB is 5-6 t/hr and 9-10 t/hr, respectively, with a pressure of 11-12 atm (gauge) (Translator's Note - gauge pressure above free-air atmospheric pressure), the temperature of the superheated steam being 390° and the efficiency of the RB being 70 percent. The heating surfaces are cleaned every 2-3 days with water and compressed air, the procedure requiring 2-3 hrs. A rinsing system did not prove effective since only the heating surfaces of the first rows of pipes were washed off. After washing, the steam temperature increased by 30-35°, the temperature of the waste

MAGIANELINE, A. V., Candidate Vet Sci (diss) -- "Infectious strophic rhinitis of swine under the conditions of Georgia". Kirovabad, 1959. 16 pp (Min Agric USSR, Azerb Agric Inst), 150 copies (KL, No 22, 1959, 119)

MAGLAKELIDZE A.V.
USSE/Dispases of Farm Animals. Diseases of Unknown 77-3 Httiology.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., 4 20, 1957, 92760

Author

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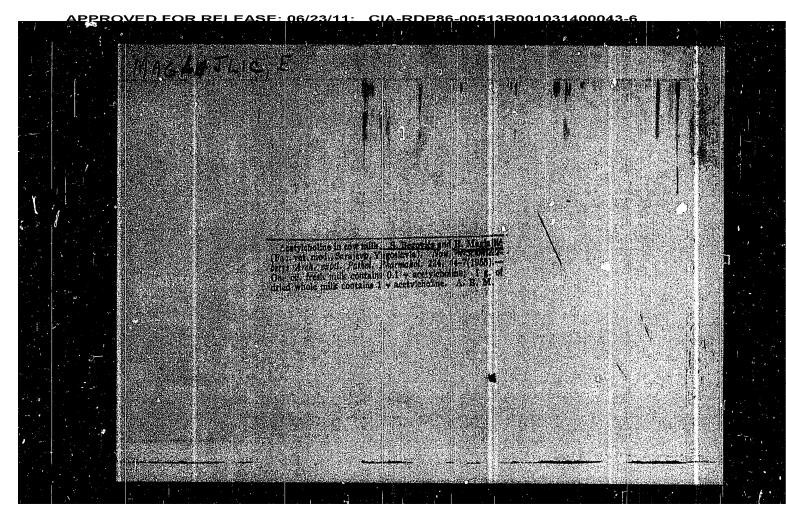
: Infectious Atrophic Rhinitis in Stine in the

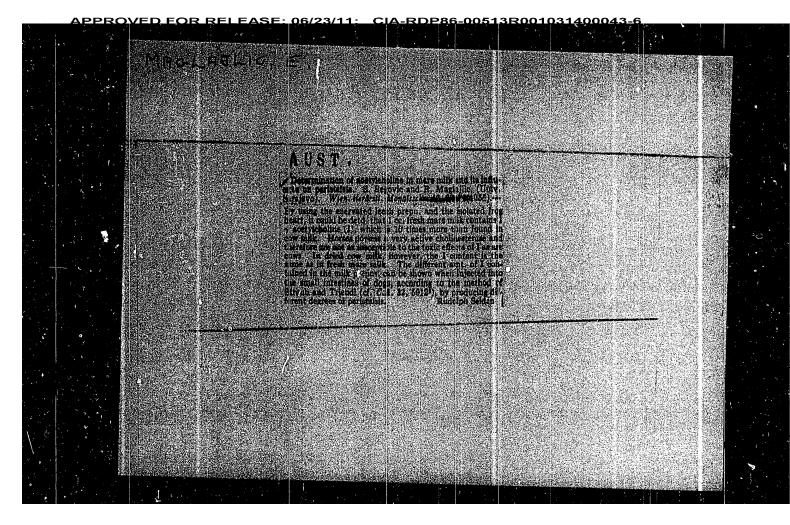
Georgian SSR.

Orig Pub: Materialy 12-y Hauchn. konferentsii, posvyashch 25-letiyu Gruz. zootekhn.-vet. in-ta. Tbilisi, 1957, 54-56

Abstract : N. abstract.

Card : 1/1





MAGLEJLIC, Dr. Chren

"The Application of the Nose Stomach Tube in Sheep & Goats." Dr. Ekrem Maglajlic - Prof.

Vet. Faculty, Sarajevo Univ.

SOURCE: Vet., SVSZAK 4, p. 662, 1953

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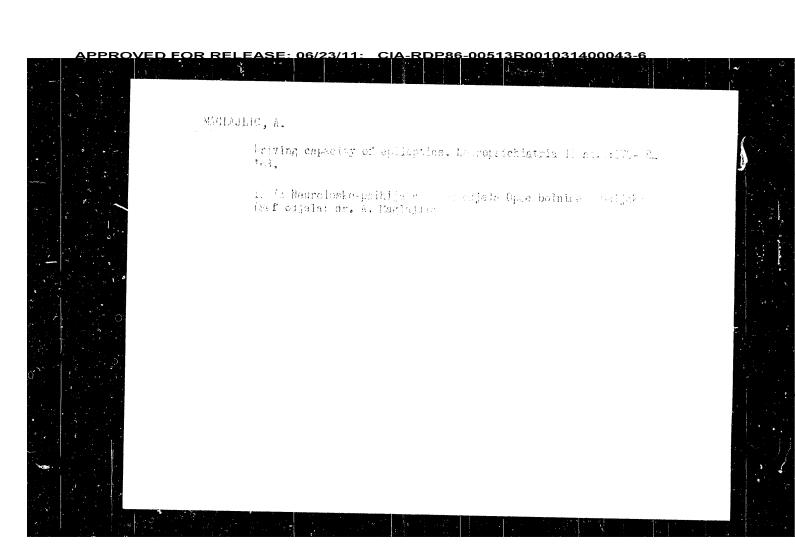
YUGGSLAVIA/Diseases of Farm Animals. General Problems. R

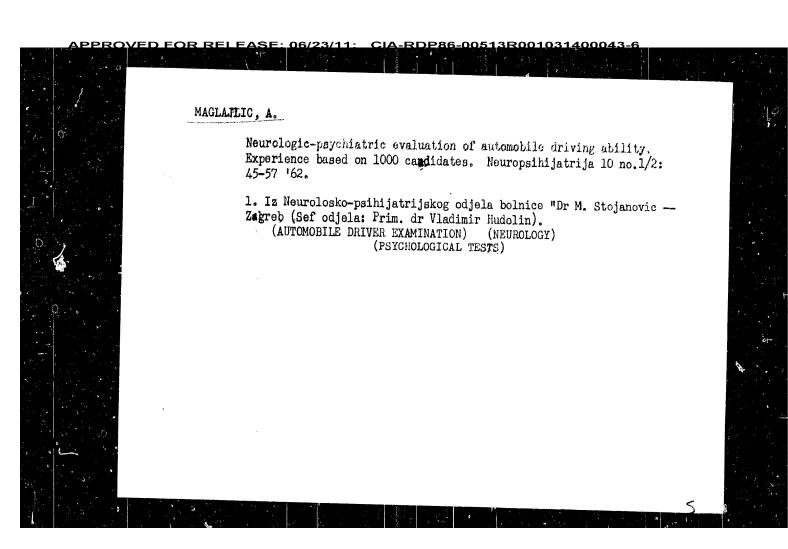
Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Diol., No 15, 1958, 69470.

of one case, barium sulfate was introduced into the stomach. -- A. N. Ivanov.

Card : 2/2

YUGOSLAVIA/Diseases of Farm Animals. General Problems. Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 69470. Author : Moglajlic, E Inst : Technique of the Injection of Fluid Therapeutic Title Substances into the Storach of Swine. Orig Pub: Veterinaric (Jugosl.), 1957, 6, No 2-3, 332-335. Abstract: The author advocates the injection of fluid therapeutic preparations into the storach of swine to be performed with a syringe by means of a puncture in the abdominal wall, effected 1-2 cm. below the ensiform appendix. Dy this method, barium sulfate was injected into the stomach of 30 animals. Roentgenoscopy showed that with the exception Card : 1/2





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YUGOSLAVIA/Human and Animal Physiology. Digastion.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 36596.

exists in the milk emulsion. Direct introduction of large doses of I in aq. sol. in isolated segments of the bowel not only increases peristaltis, through local action, but occasionally produced general convulsions; and for short periods of time brought the animals out of the narcotic stage. The laxative effect of milk depends upon its concentration of I, which increases intestinal motility.

Card : 2/2

YUGOSLAVIA/Human and Animal Physiology. Digostion. Abs Jour: Rot Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 36596. Author : Begovic, S., Maglajic, E. Inst : The Effect of Dry Milk on the Motility of in Situ Isolated Title Intestine in Dog. The Furgative Effects of Milk. Orig Pub: Voterinaria, 1957, 6, No 1, 105-113. Abstract: A 10% emulsion of dry milk perfused slowly through an isolated, in situ, segment of the ileum of a dog, under anosthesia, increased peristaltic and pendulumlike motion of the isolated segment of the bowel. The effect of milk on the motility of an isolated bowel segment is similar to that of an aq. sol. of acetylcholine (I) of the same concentration as it : 1/2 Card 77

MAGITT, Y.S. G.

29093 - MaGITT, Y.S. G. I aVikos, S. M. -- Skonestoney koloristichekiy Metod Opredeleniya Stepeni Curevesneniya L'nyanogo Volonna sauce-isslei Truiy (ts Angr. Mauch-issled IN-T Lubyanykh Volokon) T. 111, 1949, s. 5-15

Bibliogr: 7 nazv.

50: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 39, Moskva, 1949

MAGISTE, J. Notes on Finno-Ugrians, particularly on Syrronians and Votyaks, and on their literatures in the Soviet Union. p. 28. THLIMUND (Mesti PMM-klubi, Varos, armo Mesto Kirjonike Liit, Ulemaailmne Festi Kirjanduse Selts) Luid. Estonii. Vol. 10, No. 1, 1959. Monthly List of East European Accessions (2 hT) La, Vol. 8, ac. 12, Dec. 1990. Uncl.

L 23875-66

ACC NR: AP6009914

ed with that of the mechanism for separation of the cable loop by making their common drive in the form of two drums. One of these drums is rigidly fastened to the drive shaft while the other is connected to thir shaft by a slip clutch.

SUB CODE: 02,13/ SUBM DATE: 29Mar65/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

Card 3/3 data

<u> APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: _CIA-RDP86-00513R001031400043-6</u>

L 23875-66 ACC NR: AP6009914

machine and cut logs by various methods, the cutting mechanism is fastened to the packing arm of the receiving and loading device by a telescoping bar which may be ro-

1--cutting mechanism; 2--packing arm; 3--telescoping bar; 4--lengths of cable; 5--roller arm; 6--rotating frame; 7--pulleys; 8--drive for the roller arm extension mechanism; 9--drive for the cable loop separation mechanism; 10--cable guys; 11--guide rings; 12--cable loop; 13--receiving beam.

tated around its longitudinal axis. The mechanism for extension of the roller arm is made with lengths of cable fastened to the roller arm with the other ends passed through pulleys mounted on the upper cross beam of the rotating frame. These cables are

cross beam of the rotating frame. These captes are driven by a unit which is connected with the drive for the mechanism which separates the cable loop. This mechanism is made with cable guys which are also fastened at one end to the drive while the other ends are passed through guide rings mounted on the upper cross beam of the rotating frame and freely connected to the cable loop of the device for fastening the logs to the receiving beam. 2. A modification of this machine in which the operation of the mechanism for extension of the roller arm is synchroniz-

Card 2/3

EWT(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(1) UR/0413/66/000/004/0112/0112 SOURCE CODE: ACC NR: AP6009914 AUTHOR: Drozdovskiy, G. P.; Kolcminov, V. P.; Orlov, S. F.; Fedoseyev, O. V. ORG: none TITLE: A machine for felling and hauling trees without the use of a choker. Class 45, No. 179112 [announced by Leningrad "Order of Lenin" Forestry-Engineering Academy imeni S. M. Kirov (Leningradskaya Ordena Lenina lesotekhnicheskaya akademiya); Onega Tractor Plant (Onezhskiy traktornyy zavod)] SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyy obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 4, 1966, 112 TOPIC TAGS: forestry, transportation equipment, woodworking machinery ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces: 1. A machine for felling and hauling trees without the use of a choker. The unit includes a self-propelled base with a frame which rotates in the vertical longitudinal plane of the machine and carries an extensible roller arm. Also mounted on the base are a receiving and loading device with collapsible packing arm, a cutting mechanism, a winch, a drive, and a device for fastening the logs to the receiving beam. This latter device contains a constantly closed loop of cable fastened at the ends to the winch drum with a mechanism for keeping the loop separated. In order to increase productivity, simplify control of the UDC: 634.0.36:629.114.2 <u>Card</u> 1/3

2

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prevent damage to the movable parts, the latter are protected by means of pipe fastened above the saddle hitch device. To facilitate the loading of large packets of trees, a pulley is attached to the protective pipe (see Fig. 1).

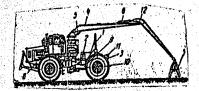


Fig. 1. 1 - pick-up assembly; 2 - hoist; 3 - saddle-hitch device; 4 - movable boom; 5 and 6 - power cylinders; 7 - pincer clamp; 8 - mono-axle tractor; 9 - semitrailer; 10 - steering axle of semitrailer; 11 - protective pipe; 12 - pulley.

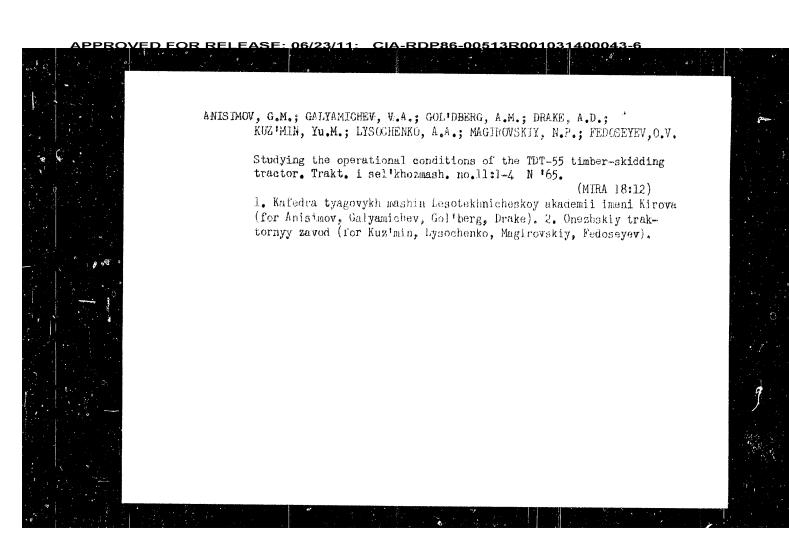
Orig. art. has: 1 diagram.

SUB CODE: 13,02/ SUBM DATE: 15Jun64

Card 2/2 BLG

EWT(d)/EWP(h)/EWP(1) 26674-66 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/005/0093/0094 ACC NR. AP6009551 AUTHORS: Amel'kovich, I. I.; Artamonov, Yu. G.; Dyatlov, Ye. S.; Magirovskiy, P.i Novoshilov, Yu. I.; Orlov, S. F.; Pikkuvirta, P. O.; Podkovyrin, A. T.; Polyachenko, V. A.; Senchenko, L. P.; Fedoseyev, O. V.; Shubin, L. V. ORG: none TITLE: Machine for gathering, hauling, and transportation of felled trees. Class 45, No. 179539 [announced by Onega Tractor Factory (Onezhskiy traktornyy zavod); Leningrad Kirov Factory (Leningradskiy Kirovskiy zavod); Leningrad Forestry Technical Academy im. S. M. Kirov (Leningradskayalesotekhnicheskaya akademiya)/ SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 5, 1966, 93-94 TOPIC TAGS: tractor, forestry, forestry product ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a machine for hauling, gathering, and transporting felled trees, consisting of a mono-axle tractor, semitrailer with steering axle connected with the tractor by a universal joint, and a hoist. To insure a continuous pick-up of felled trees and their loading on the machine, the latter is equipped with a movable boom, to the end of which is attached a pincer clamp. To improve the maneuverability of the machine, the movable boom is mounted on the tractor frame and the pick-up device on the frame of the semi-trailer. To UDC: 629.114.4:634.0.377.4

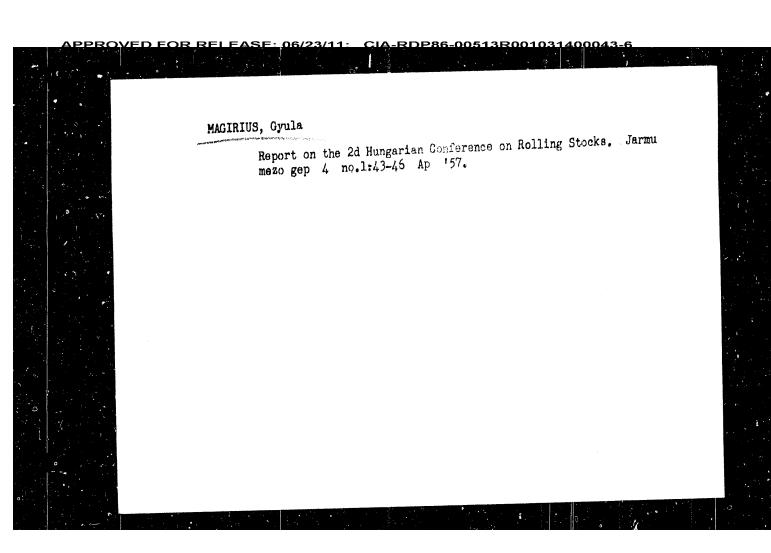
Card 1/2



DOGVAL', Viktor Ivanovich; LIVSHITS, Erik Abramovich; LYSOCHENKO, Aleksandr Alekseyevich; NADEZHIN, Konstantin Nikolayevich; NYOVEHILOV, Yuriy Ivanovich; SOKOLOV, Nikolay Aleksandrovich; FEDOSKIEV, Oleg Vasil'-yevich; TASKUNOV, Nikolay Paylovich; MAGIROVSKIY, N.P., red.; PAN-KRASHOV, A.P., red.; PODTYEL'SKAYA, K.M., tekhm. red.

[TDT-4,OM diesel timber-skidding tractor] Trelevochnyi traktor TDT-4,OM. Pod red.N.P.Magirovskogo. Petrozavodsk, Gos. izd-vo Karel'-skof ASSR, 1961. 355 p. (MIRA 14:10)

(Tractors-Design ani construction)



MAGIRIUS, GY.; JUNASZ, K.

Social work in connection with the development of dieselization andmachine-to.l manufacture. p. 4 Vol. 11, No. 17 Sept. 1956. MUSZAKI ELET. Eudapest Hungary.

SCURCE: East European List, (EEAL) Library of Congress Vol. 6, No. 1 January 1956.

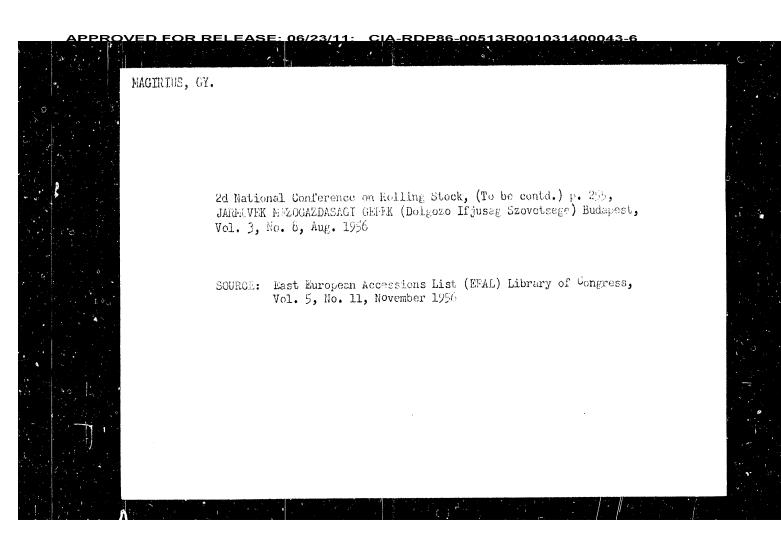
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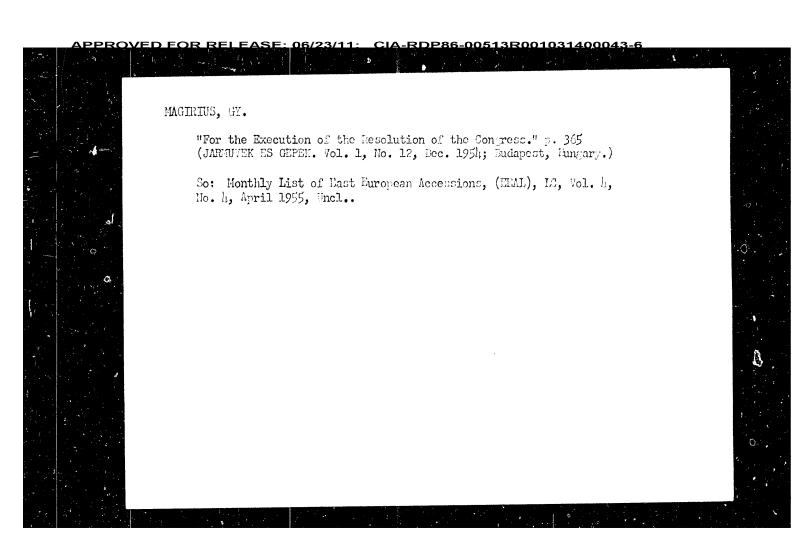
REGIRLES, 6X.

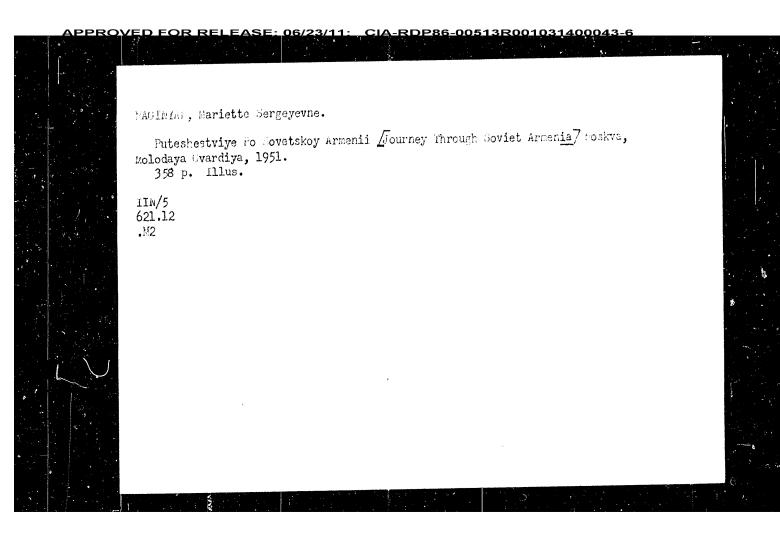
21 National Compresses on Relling Stock. II. (no to contail) p.272.

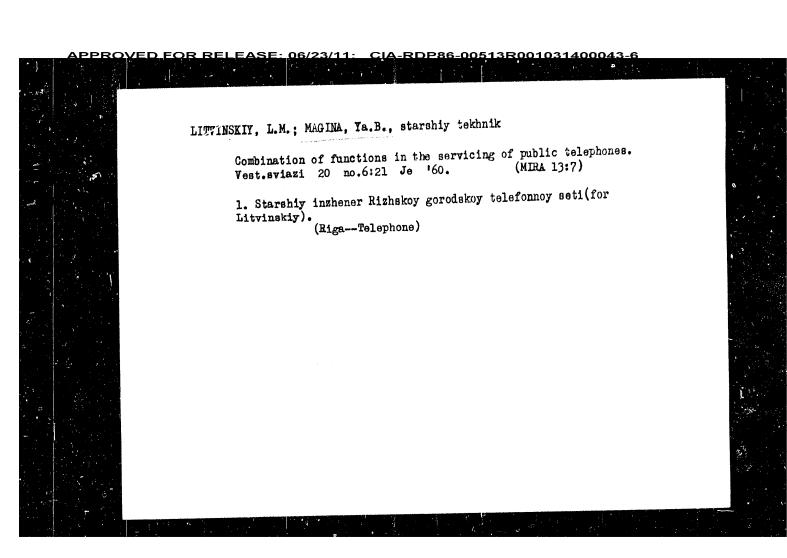
JANUARY ENGRAPHASSOI STREET. Follopest. Vol. 3, No. 9, Sept. 1936.

SOURCE: East European accessions List, (E.Al.), Library of Compress Vol. 5, No. 12, December 1936









On the use of 'Getinaks' in power transformers and oil circuit breakers. (Cont.) grade A should be considered suitable for operation under oil or in air over the temperature range from -60 to +105 °C and grade B from -60 to +95 °C. No figures, no literature references.

AUTHOR:

Magina, M.I., Engineer.

405

TITIE:

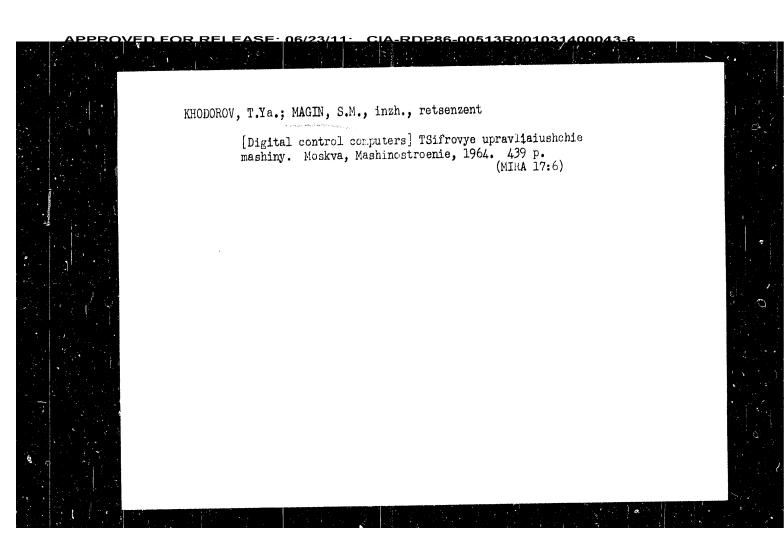
On the use of 'Getinaks' in power transformers and oil circuit breakers. (O primenii getinaksa v silovykh trans-

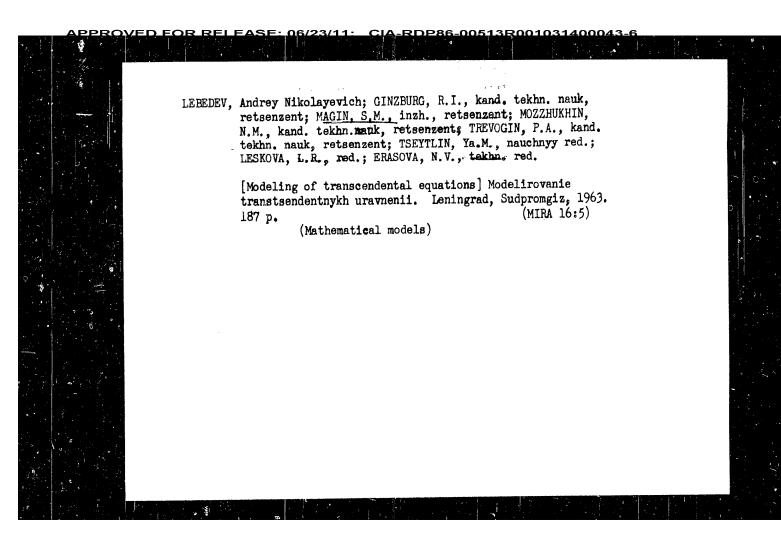
formatorakh i maslyanykh vyklyuchatelyakh.)

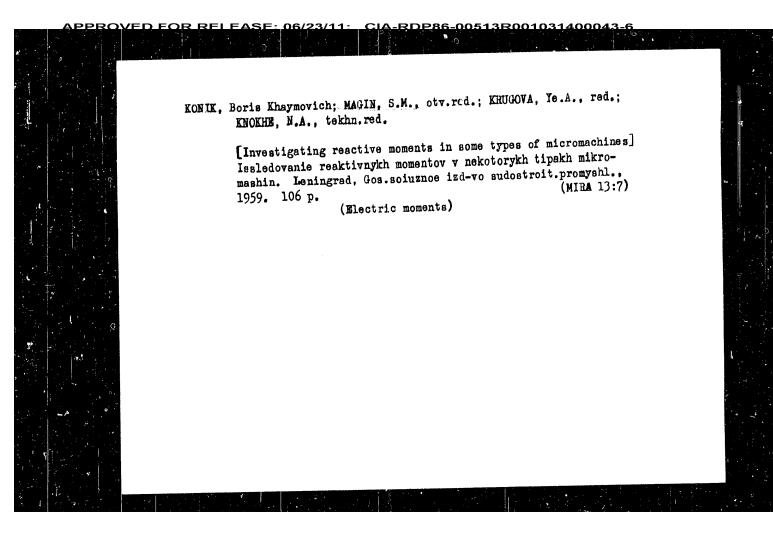
PERIODICAL: "Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti" (Journal of the Electrical Industry), 1957, Vol. 28, No. 4, p. 75 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT:

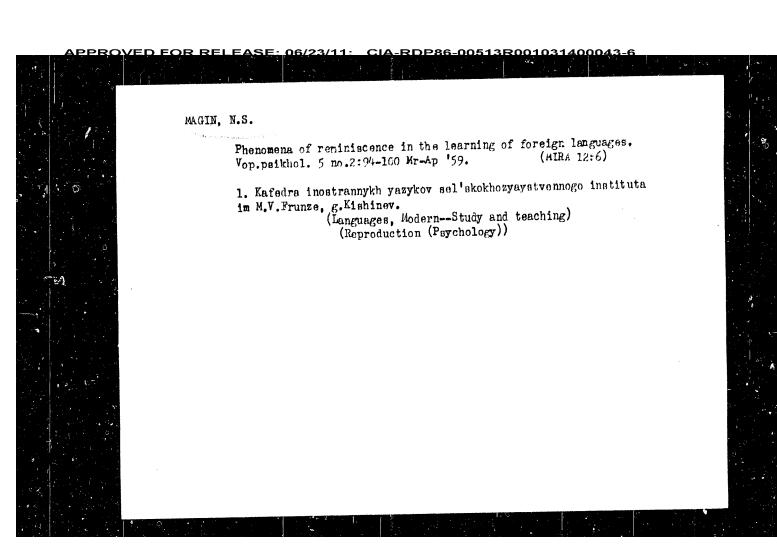
Getinaks brands A and B is used in the manufacture of transformers and switchgear for operation under hot oil. However, standard GOST 2718-54 makes no reference to Getinaks as a constructional material for oil circuit breakers and power transformers and in that standard it is stated that Getinaks, brands A and B are suitable for use at temperatures from -60 to +70 °C. Since the temperatures in transformers and switchgear are higher than 70 °C it follows that Getinaks is not suitable for use in them according to GOST-2718-54. However, it is well-known that the material can in fact be used at a temperature of 105 °C. A draft standard on the classification of heat resistance of insulating materials published in the journal 'Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti' No. 5, 1955, indicates that laminated plastics based on cellulose materials with phenol-formaldehyde resins are class A insulating materials, and can operate at a temperature of 105 °C. standard GOST-2718-54 was being drafted and since it has been issued the "Uralelektroapparat" Works proposed that Getinaks







MERTCHYAN, Derenik Petrovich; KHRUSHCHEV, Viteliy Vasil'yevich; MAGIN, S.M., nauchnyy redektor; ISAYEV, V.A., redektor; DVORAKOVSKAYA, A.A. tekhnicheskiy redektor [Single-phase synchros] Odnofaznye selsiny. Leningrad. Goo.gouznoe izd-vo sudostroit. promyshl., 1957. 343 p. (MIRA 10:9) (Remote control)

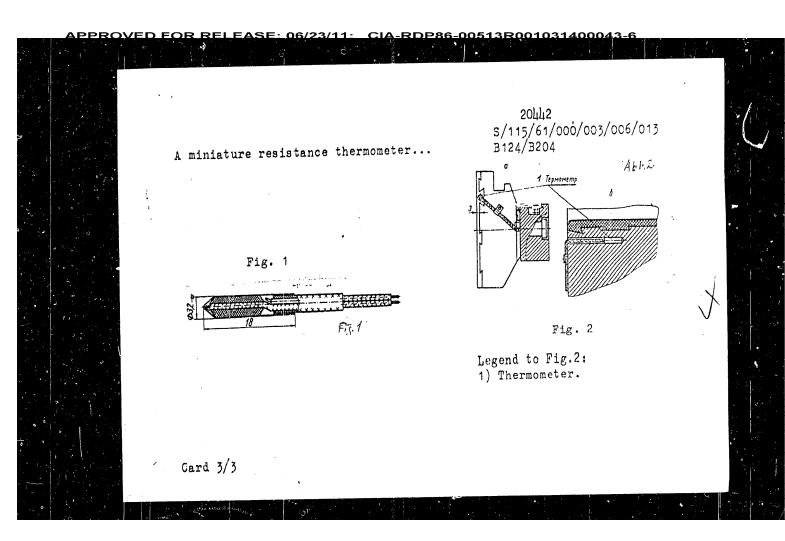


MAGIN, N. S.
Leningrad Order of Lenin State U imeni A. A. Zhdanov.

MAGIN, N. S.- "A psychological analysis of the reproduction of meaning of foreign words." Leningrad Order of Lenin State U imeni A. A. Zhdanov. Leningrad, 1956.

(Dissertation for the Degree of Condidate in redarogical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 20, 1956



<u> APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CJA-RDP86-00513R001031400043-6</u>

20142 5/115/61/000/003/006/013 B124/B204

A miniature resistance thermometer...

support bearings. For this reason, a miniature thermometer with a diameter of 3.2 mm and a 12 mm long active part was developed at the laboratory of a turbine engine factory. This resistance thermometer (Fig.1) is a copper wire (0.05 mm in diameter) which is bifilarly wound upon the thermometer and covered with a layer of bakelite paper of the type NAM POCT 2773-51 (PRI GOST 2773-51). The resistance of the thermometer at $0^{\circ}C$ is 53 ohms, its graduation the same as that of the copper thermometers 2a. Stability and measuring error of the thermometers cited meets the requirements of COCT 6651-59 (GOST 6651-59) for third-class thermometers. Inertia of these resistance thermometers is low. The mounting of miniature resistance thermometers to the casings of the support hearing of a BNT-25-4 (VPT-25-4) type turbine and in the casings of the load bearings is shown in Fig.2. The resistance thermometers are placed in especially drilled openings (diameter of 3.4 mm) and fixed with $\mathbf{B}\Phi$ -2 (BF-2) adhesive. The terminals of the resistance thermometers are, over a plug, connected to a switch and a measuring instrument. As measuring instrument, the electron bridge ЭМВ-11 (EMV-11) or ЭМДС-26 (EMDS-26) was used. There are 2 figures.

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26,2190

20442 5/115/61/000/003/006/013 B124/B204

AUTHORS:

Ipatov, V. V. and Magin, I. Ya.

TITLE:

A miniature resistance thermometer for checking the service

of bearings

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 3, 1961, 19-20

TEXT: The service of the bearings in turbo-generators is usually controlled with the temperature of the oil emerging from the bearing, but this is not enough to avert the danger of breakdowns early enough. A more promising method of checking load and support bearings is direct measurement of the temperature of the bearing metal layer in the bearing. The controls showed that the temperature of the race depends on the type of design, amount of load, quantity, and temperature of the cooling oil, and that it usually varies between 70 and 90°C, whereas on critical conditions it may reach 110-140°. Thus, the apparatus for checking the service of bearings must be able to measure temperatures of up to 150°C. However, the usual resistance thermometers which are suited for this range, are too big and therefore cannot be attached to the casing of the

Card 1/3

SOV/124-57-5-6118

Methods for Experimental Determination of the Stresses and Forces (cont.)

galvanometer, the latter being nothing more than a three-stage amplifier with synchronized input and output vibrapacks. In the case of dynamic loadings the measuring is done with the aid of an amplitude-modulated amplifier operating on a carrier frequency of 2,000 cps and equipped with a phase-sensitive detector on a ring circuit. The author describes various methods of using wire-type resistance strain gages to measure forces and weights and gives illustrative examples. A description is given also of still other force-measuring devices that have been built, e.g., a twocomponent dynamometer for measuring the cutting force of a lathe, electric crane scales for weighing loads of up to 50 tons, an electrodynamometer for weighing loads of up to 200 tons, etc.

N. P. Rayevskiy

Card 3/3

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SOV/124-57-5-6118

Methods for Experimental Determination of the Stresses and Forces (cont.)

repeatedly (as many as 20 times), its readings exhibited a scatter of up to $2 \cdot 3^{\circ}/_{\circ}$ of the mean-stress value. Included are readings obtained from multilayered straingage "Dagwood sandwiches", i.e., units consisting of from 5 to 10 ordinary singlelayer strain gages pasted one on top of the other -- an arrangement that is useful in that it yields high-resistance strain gages of short base length. The final test results indicated that the topmost strain gage overrated the strain somewhat. Included are the results of investigations made of the thermal characteristics of the constantan wire used in the strain gages. The temperature coefficient of the resistance of constantan, after annealing at 200°C, was found to drop and become stabilized; when the annealing occurred at 300-350°C, the temperature coefficient of the resistance dropped almost to zero. A determination was made of the sensitivity of the strain gages at different temperatures. The sensitivity of strain gages pasted to a steel beam was found to decline by 80/0 as the temperature of the beam increased from 20 to 200°C. Also, the author describes a device for measuring the acting stresses and forces in the case of both static and dynamic loadings. A 50point-circuit diagram of the device appears in the paper. In the case of static loadings the measuring is done by the zero method with a rheochord slide wire wound upon a drum, each turn of wire on the drum being marked off into 100 linear units of equal length. Used as an indicator is an M-91 microammeter or an electronic Card 2/3

보통하다 (1885년 1985년 1985년 1985년 - 1985년 - 1985년 - 1985년 1985년

SOV/124-57-5-6113

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 5, p 156 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Magin, I. Ya.

TITLE: Methods for Experimental Determination of the Stresses and Forces

Methods for Experimental Determination of the Stresson opredeleniya Acting Upon Machine Parts (Metody eksperimental nogo opredeleniya

napryazheniy i usiliy v detalyakh mashin)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Snizheniye vesa i povysheniye kachestva mashin. Moscow-

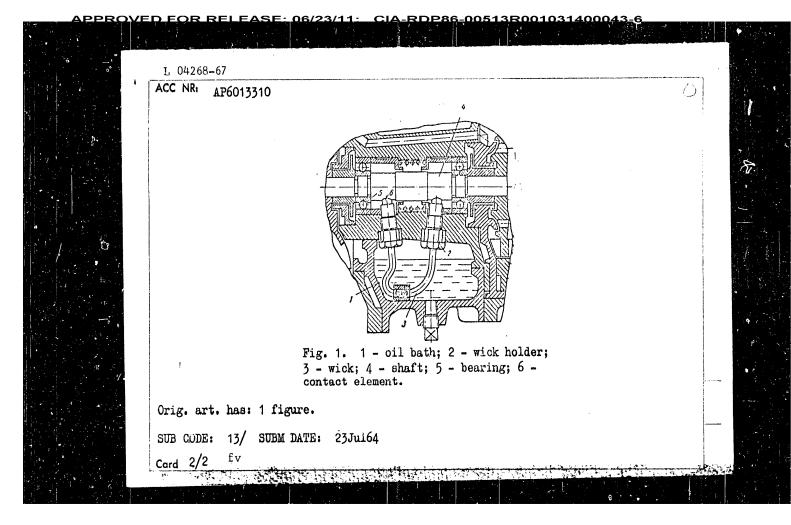
Sverdlovsk, Mashgiz, 1955, pp 82-109

ABSTRACT: The author dwells at length on the use of wire-type resistance strain gages. Two ways of making them are described. The dimensional

characteristics and physical properties of some strain gages are given. The strain gages are made and used with adhesives 192T and BF-2 (the latter being able to withstand temperatures of up to 200°C). The strain gages are moisture-proofed first with a coating of paratin, then with a coating of vaseline. So that the strain gages could be used

more than once they were attached not to paper but to pieces of brass or steel foil (0.7-1 mm thick) which were pasted onto the machine parts to be tested with a celluloid adhesive; at the end of the tests

Card 1/3 parts to be tested with a certain database, as the series were removed with a razor blade. When a strain gage was used



I. 04268-67 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/008/0120/0120 ACC NR: AP6013310 AUTHORS: Fedoseyev, N. M.; Sokolov, G. I.; Magin, A. K.; Orlov, I. Ye.; Blokhin, Yu. I.; Morozov, G. V.; Solov'yeva, M. L.; Serpukhov, D. V. 45 ORG: none TITLE: A device for lubricating bearing junctions. Class 47, No. 180924 B SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 8, 1966, 120 TOPIC TAGS: lubricating oil, lubrication, lubrication technique, ANTIFRICTION BEARING ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for lubricating bearing junctions. The device contains an oil bath, and a wick holder with a wick feeding the oil to a shaft held in the bearings (see Fig. 1). To prevent singeing the wick and dropping its remnants into the bearings, a separating contact element is placed between the shaft and the wick. This element is made of antifrictional heat-resistant material and contains axial capillary ducts. Grooves running on the surface of the contact element at an angle to the shaft axis are connected to the ducts and touch the shaft. Card 1/2 VDC: 62-725.7

